

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1659

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13. 1740.

9:1657.

THE present Age is so fruitful in Political Wonders, that not a Week ever passes without affording us somewhat to create Amazement. Among the Prodigious of the last, I must reckon that extraordinary Display of Northern Eloquence in the Englishman's Evening-Post of Saturday Octo-



ber 4, 1740. A Piece which, whether we consider Matter or Form, is equally removed from Truth and Common Apprehension. If the Author, who, it was thought that any Good could result from the publishing his Sentiments at this End of the Year, he should have procured a Version of them in plain Language, that a Man of ordinary Capacity might have understood him at once Reading; because he could not (even without the Second Sight) perceive that Few would pay his Paper such respect as to read over a Second Time. His Publisher, in the same Obscure Style, and in the space of Eleven Lines makes a Shift to tell his London, that he has got a Letter for them from Edinburgh. Had he kept strictly to the Poetical and he is ever introducing by Starts, he might have deliver'd himself thus, Ye Sons of Augusta bear the saying of your Aunt Edina. But as for One Capital of Great Britain, and London's Northern Sister, it is, in my Judgment, either Prose or Verse, and I must myself at a Loss what to call it. However, let us go on to the Paper, try to make out its Meaning, and ransack a little on the Sentiments of this Northern Politician.

After mature Deliberation, I will venture to say the main Business is this: Here is a Stranger's Address to the City of Edinburgh, inviting its Inhabitants to receive the New Doctrines of the Modern Patriots, according to the Example set them by the City of LONDON; which Address is re-published in this Gazette, to see what Effects it may produce by Reading; or, in other Words, to try whether telling our Londoners what the Edinburghers are doing, may answer as well as telling the People at Edinburgh that the Folks say at London. This, I say, is the main Affair. But our Orator blunders a little in his Paragraph. 'I have long, says he, expected, when some Patriot (for many amongst you deservingly claim the Name) should warm in the Cause of Liberty, and freely expose the Conduct of a Man, great indeed, but who seems to have rack'd his Invention to make you appear contemptible and low, and make this Ancient and Royal City as mean as the MILLINIST Cornish Borough.' I don't know how this was relish'd at Edinburgh; but I will venture to say there are few here, who will not think the silly Fellow shows neither Good Sense nor Good Breeding. There is never a Borough in Cornwall but has as good a Title to send Members as Edinburgh; and the custom of that County were never till now stigmatised for being Fools; better Language was afforded even by these North Country Wits, when the inquiry into Porteous's Murder was depending; and so to be hoped they gather this Assurance from their Resolution not to fall into such a Scrape again. The Great Man the Author talks of, really put me first to a Stand. I thought it had been a Great Man in Scotland, for all the World knows what a Valiant Fellow put upon their being Great Men there; and perceived, by reading further, our Orator meant some other Person. A Person who never meddled with that City, nor her Liberties; a Person who despises those Artifices which are now made use of to delude her Citizens; a Person who never did anything with respect to that Place, or that Kingdom in general, but what some of the wisest of its inhabitants thought for its Interest. This Gentleman only imagines we are wretchedly at a Loss for the knowledge of what pass'd in that Part of the Island, while they know exactly and minutely what we are doing here. But he is mistaken; those Days are past and gone, and we are no longer ignorant how Things are carried in Scotland; nor are we quite so transparent ourselves. It is true, Things have lately taken an odd Turn there, and many have set up for Patriots who heretofore were never thought so: But, after all, there has been nothing decisive; and not a few

of those who know the new Patriots best, will have a care how they trust them. It is the Business of some Folks to make a Bustle, and like Merry-Andrews at a Booth, boast of its Pulling that they may seduce Rubbles to crowd in; but they ought to know when to vent this Stuff, and when to forbear; unless they think all Mankind, except themselves, as silly as they represent Cornish Burgesses. They may chance to talk in another Strain. Should the Modern Patriots carry their Point they would soon feel the Difference between a well-meaning, gentle Admiration, and a Council of Utopian Statesmen, who would be for new-moulding the CONSTITUTION at least once a Year.

Whatever this Orator and his Associates may drum and pipe into empty Heads, those which are well furnish'd with Brains will easily conceive the true and genuine Causes of all this Disturbance, in the North especially. So long as certain Men who esteem themselves Great, have such Shares in Power, Wealth, and Interest, as gratifies their Desires, so long they are content that All Things shall remain quiet; and that the People shall believe the State to be well govern'd; but when these Grandees alter their Situation, instantly their Countrymen must alter their Sentiments: They must immediately apprehend Dangers before unthought of, and take Methods such as these Guardians are pleas'd to prescribe, to avoid them; till at last, the Combustion being over, these Grandees rise again into Power and Splendour, or else retire unwillingly (after being defeated in the Contest) to a Private Life. Then all is still again, and without any real Alteration in their Circumstances, the People are convinced they are happy. Such Passages as these (for to thinking Men they are no better) are commonly play'd Half a Score Times in a Century; and yet, like Revs'd Plays, they every Time seem New: And the Folks are well enough satisfy'd as to the Conclusion, yet they affect a great deal of Hurry and Concern, as if there was really something laudable in perplexing themselves and their Fellow-Creatures. But to come to the Marrow and Quintessence of the Refined Piece before us.

Three Propositions, invented for the Service of the People, i. e. to make them of Service to the Faction, are confidently laid down and warmly insisted on! That G. B. is under the Influence of a Minister, and such a Minister as, had he any Likeness to the Picture here drawn for him, must be a Monster indeed! Measures pursu'd by this Minister for Twenty Years together have prov'd him to be as silly as a Cornish Burgess; yet, having baffled all who thwarted his Measures, he is allow'd to exceed in Cunning all his Predecessors. In Negotiations abroad, or which the People neither are nor can be proper Judges, this Minister is said to be a Blunderer, a Man of no Abilities; but then, as to other Points more immediately under the Eye of the People, and in respect to which no Lies would pass, why there he has Arts beyond Conceiving. Twenty Years have these Ministerial Measures been depriving us of Allies abroad and of Forces at home. Yet after all this, we enjoy the Friendship of all the Powers in Europe except Two, and we have a greater Naval Force than we ever had; and yet Fifty Years ago we reign'd Masters at Sea. At home, the Government has maintain'd Quiet, without Violence, in spite of a Party which have done all they could to spirit up Rebellion, and are still thus employ'd. Now what think you is this Ministerial Influence, about which such a Clutter is kept? Why, his Majesty's Administration, notwithstanding this Opposition, have the Majority of the People on their Side, in consequence of their using them as Friends and Fellow-subjects, that's all.

The next Assertion is, II. That this Ministerial Influence is owing to the exorbitant Number of 'Placemen in the House of Commons.' Boldly said, and as worthy of Credit as if I was to assert, that the Interest of the Opposition was founded on their Want of Places. Then comes another glaring Falshood, That 'the Minister creates Employments at Pleasure.' This is sure, and so purchases Members at Pleasure. This is dealing pretty roundly with a British Senate. A Stranger at Edinburgh must have a strange Conception of those he is speaking to when he uses such Language as this. He must believe them ill-affected to their Country, otherwise he dur'd not arraign its Conduct in this Manner, and he must take them for credulous

Sort of Folk, when he ventures to ram such Falshoods down their Throats. That a British Minister should create Places at Pleasure, was Absurdity enough in Conscience; but to add, that by bestowing new Places he had unrestrained Power of influencing Members, when by Law no Man possess'd of a new Place can be a Member, was out of all Reason; and I can't believe the Citizens of Edinburgh (who know well enough what belongs to Places) would bear such an Address with Patience. If they did, I must beg Leave to say, that some Influence or other was exerted to prepare their Mind; they would never part with their Senses without a Consideration.

Lastly we are told, III. That the Method taken 'to create this Majority was, by retaining a Set of Tools in the Boroughs to manage them.' I hope all who meddle with such a Kind of Tools will be punish'd by cutting their Fingers. The Two former Propositions shew the Wisdom, as this demonstrates the Modesty of the Faction. This is precisely the Method themselves pursue, and to hide it, they, with a wonderful Dexterity and a moderate Share of Assurance, ascribe it to the Minister. In respect to the very Place they are talking of, in the Fulness of their Joy they themselves have furnish'd us with stronger Proofs of Influence than ever appear'd against any Administration. But they are Saints in the State, Men devoted to the Publick, so disinterested that they always served without Fees, and are now struck on a sudden with a violent Abhorrence of Place. Whatever therefore they do is sanctified by a right Intention. Their Influence is as no Influence, their Applications as no Applications, and even Corruption in their Hands would cease to be Corruption, because intended for the Publick Good. If you require Evidence, they are Patriots, and Patriots, like Piers, are to be believ'd upon their Honours.

In the Close of the Libel for such it really is against the Parliament now in being, his Majesty's Administration, and the City of Edinburgh, we have a ranting Panegyrick on the Citizens of London, which is the usual, and indeed the necessary Burden of all these Political Ballads in Prose. In Answer to which I shall only observe, with what Consistency these worthy Gentlemen reason. Because the British Senate have often approved the Conduct of the Ministry, therefore there is a corrupt Majority, influenced by Ministerial Arts. But, because the Common Ball constantly and loudly second the Motion of the Half moon Club, therefore they are free, independent Patriots, and fit to govern the whole World. Admirable Conclusion! Who can doubt that such excellent Logicians are Statesmen of the First Rank? And who can expect to see good Days till Mess H—ch and G—r are sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council!

Without question mighty things are expected from this Northern Light; but tho' I am very meanly vers'd either in Astronomy or Astrology, I will venture to say, that it will prove a true Aurora Borealis, and after having entertain'd the Curious a while, will vanish and signify nothing. Heretofore indeed such Lights used to strike the Common-people with Wonder, but since the Great one in 1715, they have been better understood.

R. FREEMAN.

P. S. I intend to consider at large the Popular Imprecachment in the Champion of October 7, and do not doubt giving full Satisfaction to every Man, whose Interests or whose Prejudices do not hoodwink him so, that, like the Hawk, he serves only for an Instrument in the Hands of others, who direct him on, without ever suffering him to share the Prey.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mails due from Holland, France and Flanders.

Cadix, Sept. 19. N. S.

THE Toulon Squadron, which sail'd the 12th from Malaga, and is expected here, consists of 12 Men of War, viz. the Constat, of 76 Guns, 650 Seamen, and 120 Soldiers; the Hope, of 78 Guns, 650 Seamen, and 120 Soldiers; the Conqueror, of 70 Guns, 600 Seamen, and 120 Soldiers; 3 more, of each 64 Guns, 480 Seamen, and 80 Soldiers; the Siso, of 56 Guns, 350 Seamen, and 60 Soldiers; two others.

others, each of 54 Guns, 400 Seamen, and 60 Soldiers; and the Diamond, of 50 Guns, 400 Seamen, and 60 Soldiers. Total, 758 Guns, 5850 Seamen, and 1000 Soldiers.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Oct. 10. Wind S. E. Remain the Greenwich Man of War and the Scarborough Hospital-Ship; the Caesar, Williams, from Lisbon for London. Arrived the Friendship, Dixon, the Sea Nymph, Harman, and the Hallowell, Purcell, from Jamaica; the Tyndal, Shipron, from St. Christopher, and the Jenkins, Cook, from Liverpool. The outward-bound Ships are sail'd.

Deal, Oct. 11. Wind W. In the D was his Majesty's Ships the Greenwich, Scarborough and Gibraltar. Arrived the Florida, Marth, from Antigua.

Gravesend, Oct. 10. Sail'd by the Betty, Miln, from Maryland; the Elizabeth and Mary, Cane, from Diep; the Nevis Merchant, Hassel, from Nevis; the Triton, Aheran, from Leghorn; the Parham Club, Davis, from Antigua; and the Humphrey, Allison, from Stockholm.

Arrived

At Dover, the Providence, Yewart, and the Gilbert, Pringle, both from Antigua.

At Plymouth, the Valentine, Cook, from Oporto.

L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette.

Jamaica, July 21. Vice Admiral Vernon is now in Port Royal, with the most of his Squadron, the rest being cruising in proper Stations. A Privateer from St. Christopher has brought into St. Anne's on the North Side of this Island, a Spanish Snow, laden from the Caraccas with Cocoa for la Vera Cruz; which, though but a small Vessel, is accounted a rich Prize, being entirely laden with Cocoa.

'Tis said that the Danish Minister's Business at Hanover was to negotiate a Marriage between the Hereditary Prince of Denmark and a Princess of England.

Last Saturday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, the same was celebrated with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, &c.

The Emperor's Minister, the Count d'Offlein, is coming hither from Hanover by the Way of Frankfurt.

'Tis apprehended that Rhenish Wines will be very dear, because all the Letters from the Upper Rhine say the Vines have been very much damaged by the Frosts they have had for several Nights. And the Vines in some Parts of France are said to have fair'd no better.

They write from Paris, that upon the Report of a Lieutenant General whom the King sent to survey the Town and Neighbourhood of Dunkirk, his Majesty has ordered 4 Batteries of Cannon to be erected, one at the Foot of the old Ribank, another at the Place where was the Fort de Revers, and the two others on the Right of the Canal of Estrun, even with the Basis of the old Fort Blanc; and that a Causeway is made for a Communication between those Batteries, because when the Tide comes in, it covers the Road that leads to them; which Precautions have been thought necessary for securing the Town against any Surprise; but that there are but 5 Battalions instead of 12, as was reported, and that the Places where stood the Castles of Verd and Bon Esperance at the Head of the old Piers, as also the Ribank and Fort Blanc, remain in the same State as they were after the Demolition, as do the demolish'd Walls and Sluices; so that the Report of the Repair of the Canal and Fortifications is groundless. Meantime the Order given to some English to depart from Dunkirk is variously accounted for. Some Works are likewise cast up in the neighbouring Parts of the Town of Orient which seem'd to be most exposed. They write from thence, that a Man was taken there just as he was setting lighted Matches to the Powder Magazines of the Fort and of the East India Company, and that the Centinel fir'd at him, he dy'd of the Wound without making any Confession.

Letters of the 26th ult. N. S. from Madrid say, that the Foundations of a Wing which has been making to the Palace of the Pardo for these two Years past, fell in on a sudden, by which 40 or 50 Workmen were kill'd.

Those of the 30th from Petersburg say, that two Chaplains and a Footman of the French Ambassador there had been roughly treated by the Domesticks of a certain General; which Affair makes some Noise there; and that the Hereditary Prince of Courland will come next Spring to England, by the Way of Germany and Holland.

They write from Gibraltar, that several Vessels

have lately been brought in thither, which were taken as they were carrying Provisions from one Place to another; and that the Spanish Camp near that Town is reduc'd from 5000 Men to 800, the rest being sent away to guard the Coasts of the neighbouring Provinces.

And from Cadiz, that the French Squadron from Toulon was wind-bound at the Mouth of the Straights of Gibraltar; and that four Men of War were sail'd from the Spanish Coast to join the Ferrol Squadron, which by reason of Sickness on Board has been oblig'd to put a Number of their Men ashore at the Azores Islands.

Letters of the 13th Instant, N. S. from Leipzick, mention the Death of the Count Joachim de Flemming, the oldest of all the Saxon Generals, and formerly Governor of that City.

The General Dyet of Poland was open'd at Warsaw the 3d Instant N. S. when 'twas expected there would be great Debates about the Election of the Marshal, or Speaker, there being about a Dozen Candidates; but on the 5th M. Karwowski, the Deputy from Bielak was chose.

They write from Flanders, that the Post-Master of a certain Maritime Town is arrested by Order of the French Court, as were also the Lieutenant-Governor of Port Louis, and the Directors at the Ports of Breff and Roan.

The Right Hon. the Lord Harrington came to the Hague on the 6th Instant, where he was only to stay till he heard of his Majesty's Arrival in Holland.

The Printing Presses in that Country are said to be loaded with Political Tracts, on the present State of Affairs in Europe.

This Day Sir Charles Wills, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, will review the Horse and Foot Guards that are encamp'd on Hounslow Heath, and to-morrow they are to decamp; Arthur Rawlinson, Gent. High Constable for the City and Liberty of Westminster, having received Orders for Billeting them to their respective Quarters.

Last Saturday the Lady of the Hon. Col. Byng, Brother to the Lord Viscount Torrington, was lately deliver'd of a Son at his House in Hanover-square.

His Majesty's Ship the Greenwich, lately arriv'd from Jamaica, is order'd to be dock'd and new sheath'd for Sea Service.

BANKRUPT.

Stephen John Whiteaker, late of the Parish of St. Mary le Bone in the County of Middlesex, Brick-maker, Dealer, and Chapman.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge	04 19	04 39

Bank Stock 141. India 153. South Sea 95 1-half. Old Annuity 110 1-4th. New ditto 108 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. 108 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 90 3-8ths. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 3 7-8. Premium. Bank Circulation 11 2-3. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th. 10 3-4ths. Prem. English Copper 1. 101. Welsh ditto 15 1-2. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 1-6 d.

Oct. 13, 1740.

To the Customers to my late Uncle, at Slaughter's Coffee House on the Pav'd Stones in St. Mary's Lane.

Gentlemen,
MY Uncle dying this last August, I proposed, as he intended and desired I should, to carry on the Business as usual, and had the greater Reason to hope for the Continuance of his Customers, as I have lived with him for near Twenty Years, and managed the Business for him ever since the Death of my Husband Toxey, and did not suppose but that I should have continued in the same House, my Uncle having been Tenant there for almost Forty Years, and especially as I was for six Weeks after my Uncle's Death suffered to stay in the House, but to my great Surprise had a Message sent me, only Ten Days before Michaelmas, to acquaint me I should not be accepted as a Tenant, but must quit the House at Quarter-day, or stay at my Peril, and was accordingly constrained to leave it in this sudden Manner, to make Room for the other Person that, I presume, has hired it, who, 'tis imagined, could not think it possible for me to take another House in the Neighbourhood till such time as he could settle himself in my Business. But my Case being known, I am now fortunately accommodated with another large and more airy House, Six Doors lower on the Pavement, which I have opened **THIS DAY**, in the best Manner that so short a Time will permit, where I humbly intreat the Continuance of your Favour, and hope every thing will be in a very little time found agreeable, and the Usage such as will merit Encouragement. Which to deserve shall be the continual Study of,
Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servant,

MARY WARNER.

L O N D O N : Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Peter-Nor-Row

Postsmouth, October 6, 1740

Whereas Stephen Welfsted, Apprentice by Indenture to Edward Masters, Master-Smith at his Majesty's Dock-yard here, has for near a Month past been absent from his Duty, and was lately seen at Work in a Shop at East-Lane Stairs, Rotherhithe, near the Thames Side, London; These are thereore to give Notice to the said Stephen Welfsted, That if he will return to his Duty immediately his Master will once more receive him, and pardon the fault of his neglecting to do (this being the fourth or fifth Time of his absentsing himself) his said Master will strictly pursue all Methods that may be used for bringing him to Punishment. And all Master Smiths, or others, to whose Service the said Welfsted may offer himself, are hereby desired to take Notice That he is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, is long with a fresh colour'd, and us'd to wear a Black Wig, Black Coat, and a Red Waistcoat.

To Persons of either Sex

Afflicted with any Species of the Palsy, or other NERVOUS DECAYS.

NEVER were NERVOUS DECAYS

PALSY, and PARALYTICK Disorders, so frequent of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers. The occasioned a Physician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a *Saccharum Nervei*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprising Success, even so as infallibly to cure it in the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Affections, might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Day, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach, and as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients recover all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Trembling of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or spasmodic Contractions of them, vanish and return no more. At the though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, bad Living, or any other Cause, for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, quickens the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, increases the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and invigorates the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and repairs the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Spleen, Yellows, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Diseases suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Key at the end of Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3s 6d a Bottle, with printed Directions.

ANTI-SYPHILICON

THE only short and most infallible

Cure in the Universe for the Venereal Disease, from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are so roughly contaminated with its malignant Yaws, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, called CLAPS, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely cured in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Yaws on one Hand, or a venereal Gleet or Weakeness on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Ulcer, attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Swelling, and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Irrigation, or any other violent whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as to bespeak it the only apostolic Remedy, or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands bear in their great Joy and experience.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Swelling, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the most skilful Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury, may by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions, for it suffers no hurtful Yaws to fix in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such likewise as doubt they have been receiving the Effects of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it, be freed themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind, and be secure from no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, as no main in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids, and no Account, in all Sorts of Venereal Disorders, such as Eruptions or Bubbles of the Skin, Glanular Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by itself than any other Medicine yet known can do.

The Price of this most Noble Anti-Syphiliticon is Six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is pointed by the Author to be had only at Mrs. Rowland's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Dunstons Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up with a Black Paper, Instructions, by the Receipt of which, all Persons who are ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Ulcer, may perfectly understand their own Condition, and remove it out of their Bodies.

None, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Cure.